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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of an employment survey of 15,583 New Zealanders who received university degrees, diplomas, or certificates during the 1992-93 academic year. Section 1 describes the survey design and population, as well as the general results. The survey found that 47.3 percent of graduates were employed, 27.9 percent were engaged in further study, 13.8 percent were looking for employment, 9.3 percent were going overseas, and 1.7 percent were not available for employment. Responses are also tabulated by gender, occupational grouping, and major employment sector. An appendix provides comparisons to 1991 and 1992 data. Section 2 provides observations on the outlook for graduate employment, which seems to be improving slightly. Section 3, the bulk of the report, provides information on employment destinations for recipients of bachelor's degrees by major subject area. Data is provided for graduates in the following fields: agriculture and horticulture; architecture, planning, and surveying; biological sciences; commerce; computer studies and information science; consumer and applied sciences; dentistry; education; engineering; fine arts, music, and drama; forestry; humanities; law; mathematics, statistics, and operations research; medicine and human biology; paramedical; physical education, parks, recreation, and tourism; physical sciences; social sciences; technology; theology and divinity; and veterinary science. (MDM)

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NEW ZEALAND VICE-CHANCELLORS' COMMITTEE

Graduate Employment in New Zealand

1993

A Summary of Destinations

Report for the Year Ended 31 May 1993

No. 20

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NEW ZEALAND
VICE-CHANCELLORS'
COMMITTEE

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

1993

A Summary of Destinations

Report for the Year Ended 31 May 1993

Report of a Survey Conducted for the
New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee by its
Standing Committee on Graduate Employment

Report No. 20
November 1993

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Graduate Employment in New Zealand

The 1993 Survey

This report comprises three sections:

Section One – Outlines the survey procedure; lists the Standing Committee members; gives the results of the 1993 survey. In the appendix to this section are five tables: the Distribution of All Respondents; the Distribution of All Graduates; the Destination of All Graduates; Main Employer Groups of Employed New Zealand Respondents; Main Occupational Groups of Employed New Zealand Graduates.

Section Two – Considers the current and future prospects for graduates.

Section Three – Tabulates the destinations by major subject areas of those New Zealand respondents who had a Bachelors or Bachelors with Honours degree conferred during the survey period.

SECTION ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 In 1971 the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee set up a special Standing Committee on Graduate Employment and charged it with the task of investigating the first destination of university graduates on completion of their course of study. The first report, published in 1976, covered the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 and reports have been published for each subsequent year. The survey dates were changed in 1985 to cover the period 1 June to 31 May.

1.2 This is the twentieth report of statistics concerning graduate employment in New Zealand and results from the latest annual survey conducted by the Standing Committee.

1.3 The survey population comprises those who have been awarded first degrees, second degrees, post-graduate degrees, diplomas or certificates equivalent to at least one year's full-time study at a New Zealand university. Some differences exist between universities in the formal graduation procedure and it is only those who are eligible (ie. examination and other requirements have been completed) and who actually graduate or receive a diploma or certificate from each university who are included in the survey.

1.4 This publication summarises the destination of those who met the above criteria during the period 1 June 1992 to 31 May 1993. These people are requested to complete a standardised questionnaire before the December or the April/May graduation ceremonies. Those who fail to respond or provide insufficient information, or indicate they are still seeking employment are sent a follow-up questionnaire in May. The most up-to-date response is used with the cut-off date for inclusion in the survey being 31 May each year.

1.5 The survey gives a reliable general picture of the destination of graduates from New Zealand universities. As previously observed it covers graduates who are continuing with full-time study and those who have completed second degrees, post-graduate degrees, diplomas or certificates equivalent to at least one year's full-time study and who may be returning to established careers. It includes graduates who have studied on a part-time basis for several years and who will have considerable work experience, together with younger graduates entering longer term employment for the first time.

Graduates employed under specially funded work schemes are included in the survey as being in employment if the survey questionnaire was completed to that effect.

1.6 The basic classifications used for analysing employer and occupation information are the New Zealand Standard Classification of Employers and the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations respectively.

1.7 Some information from previous surveys is included in this report for comparative purposes. Those requiring more detailed information about previous years should refer to reports 1-19 inclusive in the series *Graduate Employment in New Zealand.*

1.8 List of Standing Committee Members as at 31 May 1993

University of Otago	Professor B.G. Cox, Chairman Mrs H. Anderson*, Careers Adviser, Secretary
University of Auckland	Ms K.H. Moore*, Director Careers Advisory Service
University of Waikato	Mrs M. Rickard*, Careers Officer
Massey University	Ms A. Mildon*, Careers Officer
Victoria University of Wellington	Ms E. Medford*, Head of Careers Advisory Service
University of Canterbury	Ms L. Clark*, Careers Adviser
Lincoln University	Mr O.M. Wilson*, Careers Adviser

*Regional contact person for further information if required.

2. The 1993 Survey

Tables in this report generated from the survey data are presented as follows:

2.1 Table A in Section One and Tables 2 and 3 in the Appendix relate to the TOTAL SURVEY POPULATION.

2.2 Table 1 in the Appendix relates to the TOTAL RESPONDENTS in the survey.

2.3 All other tables in this report relate to NEW ZEALAND RESPONDENTS only.

3. Table A – Survey Population

	Number Graduating	Number Respondents	Response Rate %
New Zealand Graduates	16,002	15,583	97.4
Overseas Graduates	709	708	99.9
TOTAL	16,711	16,291	97.5

3.1 This year's total (16,711) represents an 11.6 per cent increase on last year and is 38 per cent more than the 1990 figure (12,106) shown in Table 3 in the Appendix. Such is the growth facing universities in New Zealand.

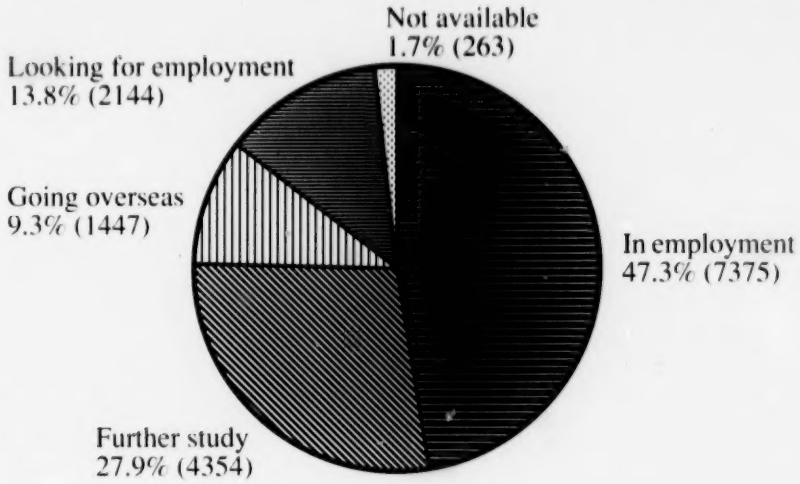
3.2 Of those graduating, 8477 (51%) were male and 8234 (49%) were female continuing the trend towards an equal distribution of men and women.

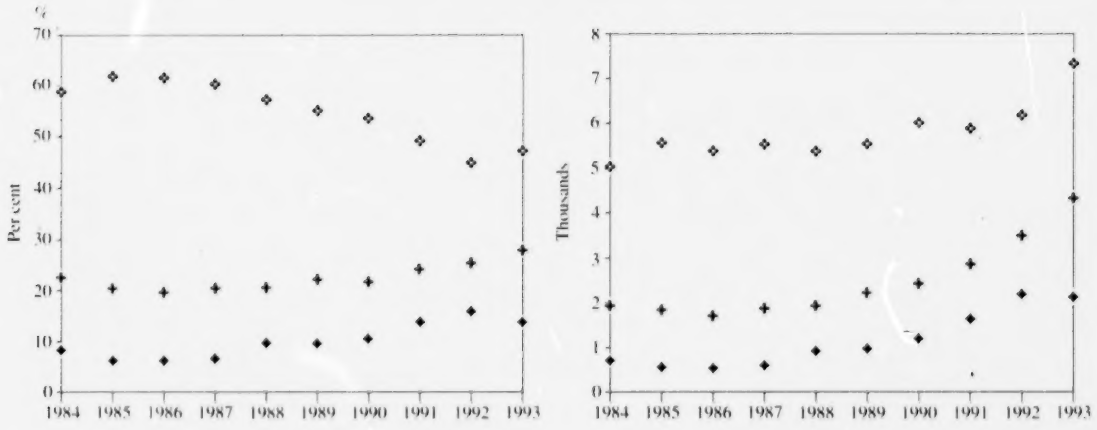
3.3 The proportion of overseas graduates, ie. those graduates of overseas origin who were in New Zealand with a study permit, fell once again to be 4.2 per cent of all graduates (5.4% in 1992).

4. Information Relating to New Zealand Respondents

4.1 Table B – Graduate Destinations 1993

Below is a pie chart showing the destination and distribution of New Zealand respondents (15,583). This chart is followed by two graphs depicting the numbers and percentages of New Zealand respondents in the categories specified for the ten year period 1984-1993.





In employment: ❖ Further study: ✚ Looking for employment: ◆

4.2 Table C – Percentage Distribution of New Zealand Male and Female Respondents by Destination 1991-1993

	MEN %			WOMEN %			TOTAL %		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Not available for employment	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.7
Going overseas	12.6	13.3	9.8	10.5	11.2	8.8	11.6	12.3	9.3
Looking for employment	13.6	16.0	14.8	14.0	15.9	12.7	13.8	15.9	13.8
Further study	23.7	24.3	27.0	24.6	26.6	28.9	24.1	25.4	27.9
In employment	49.4	45.6	47.3	49.2	44.2	47.3	49.3	45.0	47.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Both the number (7375) and the proportion (47.3%) of graduates who entered employment have increased. After years of reading newspaper headlines that highlighted the increase in graduate unemployment it is noteworthy that the 47.3 per cent employed not only records an increase but is the first reversal of that downward trend in employment since 1986.

4.4 It is also interesting to note that the proportion of men and of women in this category is the same ie. 47.3 per cent.

4.5 Previous reports have suggested, quite properly, that the tightening of the employment market encouraged graduates to undertake further full-time study. This year there is an increase in the proportion taking further study (27.9%) as well as those in employment. This might mean that graduates are seeing the need for higher or broader qualifications to increase their options.

4.6 There was a significant reduction in the proportion going overseas from 12.3 per cent in 1992 to 9.3 per cent.

5 New Zealand Respondents in Employment

5.1 Table D – Major Employment Sectors 1989-1993

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Business Services	1184	11.7	1276	11.3	1279	10.6	1061	7.7	1320	8.5
Education Services	916	9.1	1163	10.3	1077	9.0	1141	8.2	1369	8.8
Public Administration	661	6.5	664	5.9	549	4.6	639	4.6	722	4.6
Medical, Dental, Veterinary	614	6.1	601	5.3	660	5.5	754	5.4	784	5.0
Financial Institutions	242	2.4	251	2.2	251	2.1	219	1.6	268	1.7
Manufacturing (Excluding Food)	219	2.2	249	2.2	216	1.8	289	2.0	382	2.5
Wholesale Trade	195	1.9	170	1.5	160	1.3	218	1.6	245	1.6
Food Manufacturing	159	1.6	155	1.4	174	1.4	187	1.4	185	1.2
Agriculture and Livestock Production	157	1.6	151	1.3	149	1.2	191	1.4	222	1.4
Retail Trade	86	0.9	128	1.1	147	1.2	233	1.7	291	1.9
Research and Scientific Institutes	115	1.1	137	1.2	182	1.5	123	0.9	209	1.3
Restaurants, Hotels and Similar	61	0.6	78	0.7	100	0.8	142	1.0	166	1.1
TOTAL	4609	45.7	5023	44.4	4944	41.0	5197	37.5	6163	39.6

Percentages in Table D are of the total number of New Zealand respondents (15,583 in 1993). Only sectors which employed more than one per cent of respondents are included.

5.2 The main employment sectors (ie. employers grouped by activity) of New Zealand respondents are shown in Appendix Table 4.

5.3 The increased proportion of graduates in employment, already noted, is reflected in both tables.

5.4 Business Services has shown some recovery, nearly one per cent, from the sharp fall noted in 1992. Financial Institutions also show a marginal improvement.

5.5 Education Services continue the trend to employ a greater number of graduates although the slight increase in this year's proportion to 8.8 per cent does not reach the previous levels of the 1988-1991 period.

5.6 The proportion employed in Public Administration remains constant at 4.6 per cent.

5.7 Manufacturing shows some slight improvement with 2.5 per cent being the highest proportion in the last five years.

5.8 Research and Scientific Institutes employed 209 graduates, the increase of 86 being a 70 per cent improvement over the previous year.

5.9 Table E – Major Occupational Groupings 1989-1993

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Accountants & Related	902	8.9	923	8.2	925	7.7	790	5.7	872	5.6
Educationalists	793	7.9	971	8.6	921	7.7	946	6.8	1186	7.6
Medical, Dental, Veterinary, Dietary & Pharmacy	457	4.5	466	4.2	495	4.1	541	3.9	516	3.3
Lawyers and Related	377	3.7	364	3.2	350	2.9	302	2.2	359	2.3
Industrial & General Management Trainees	373	3.7	426	3.8	454	3.8	454	3.3	642	4.1
Psychologists, Sociologists & Social Workers	285	2.8	296	2.7	291	2.4	258	1.9	347	2.2
Engineers & Technologists	247	2.4	233	2.1	180	1.5	224	1.6	280	1.8
Clerical & Related	235	2.3	290	2.6	221	1.8	320	2.3	405	2.6
Statisticians, Mathematicians & Systems Analysts	226	2.2	252	2.2	252	2.1	236	1.7	301	1.9
Sales Workers, Buyers and Related	219	2.2	320	2.9	291	2.4	329	2.4	395	2.5
Government Executive Officials	156	1.5	174	1.6	186	1.6	149	1.1	189	1.2
Optometrists, Registered Nurses & Related Workers	85	0.8	77	0.7	120	1.0	126	0.9	169	1.1
Agricultural & Horticultural Workers	131	1.3	143	1.3	128	1.1	172	1.2	194	1.2
TOTAL	4486	44.2	4935	44.1	4814	40.1	4847	35.0	5855	37.4

Percentages in Table E are of the total number of New Zealand respondents (15,583 in 1993). Only those groupings which employed more than one per cent of respondents are included.

5.10 There are two groupings which show a marked absorption of graduates. Educationalists increased from 946 in 1992 to 1186 in 1993 and Industrial and General Management trainees from 454 to 642 for the same years.

5.11 Accountants and Related appear to have halted the rate of the downward trend highlighted in last year's figures but the increase of 79 did not prevent the proportion of 5.6 per cent being the lowest recorded for many years.

5.12 The remaining groupings showed marginal increases in line with the general improvement in this year's graduate employment figures.

6. Further Study

6.1 Table F – New Zealand Respondents Continuing Full-Time Study 1989-1993

	1989			1990			1991			1992			1993		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
University	969	760	1729	990	865	1855	1197	1040	2237	1479	1341	2820	1786	1700	3486
Secondary Teacher Training	74	109	183	71	133	204	89	137	226	68	158	226	83	159	242
Primary Teacher Training	14	27	41	7	34	41	8	39	47	12	55	67	13	66	79
Overseas Study	111	71	182	130	95	225	139	82	221	73	67	140	111	98	209
Poly -technics	21	37	58	26	41	67	26	54	80	38	77	115	42	86	128
Other Tertiary	29	23	52	33	32	65	40	48	88	58	87	145	75	135	210
TOTAL	1218	1027	2245	1257	1200	2457	1499	1400	2899	1728	1785	3513	2110	2244	4354

6.2 It can be seen from Table F that the numbers undertaking further full-time study continue to increase.

6.3 At each type of institution there was an increase in the numbers continuing full-time study. The increased number in the university category, 666, represents a 24 per cent rise on 1992 figures.

6.4 After a marked reduction in those going overseas for study in 1992, the 1993 figure of 209 is similar to numbers in more recent years. However, in view of the increased numbers of total respondents there are proportionately fewer of those continuing study undertaking it overseas.

6.5 Table G – Distribution by Faculty of Further University (Full-Time) Study 1989-1993

Faculty	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty
Agriculture/Forestry	100	13.8	55	8.3	46	8.0	54	11.3	64	11.1
Architecture	27	13.5	25	13.0	40	18.2	46	24.0	49	20.9
Humanities	323	25.3	313	22.7	510	25.6	678	34.1	815	34.2
Social Sciences	333	23.3	373	22.1	371	26.1	410	29.0	504	32.2
Education	48	7.8	72	8.4	73	9.9	102	11.7	252	19.9
Journalism	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	5.6
Commerce	135	6.2	201	7.6	283	9.4	411	13.3	494	14.2
Dentistry	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.6	1	1.9	0	0.0
Engineering	42	8.7	54	11.5	71	15.2	99	22.6	97	21.2
Fine Arts/Music	24	16.2	23	15.6	39	25.3	46	34.1	26	17.8
Technology	12	8.0	9	6.2	8	6.1	11	6.7	10	6.9
Consumer & Applied Science	5	8.8	8	16.6	4	7.0	9	15.5	14	23.3
Law	8	1.8	12	2.4	24	4.6	35	7.0	49	8.1
Medicine	99	20.1	102	19.6	94	15.8	123	20.9	111	19.2
Physical Education	19	23.5	14	16.8	17	17.0	25	27.8	21	24.1
Science	544	32.8	585	29.7	648	35.2	758	41.6	970	44.8
Theology	6	16.6	6	14.3	8	16.6	11	26.8	9	20.5
Veterinary Science	4	6.1	2	3.3	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0

Percentages in Table G are of the number of responding graduates in that Faculty who are remaining in New Zealand (ie. excluding overseas students and New Zealand students going overseas). Graduates in some disciplines do not normally proceed to further full-time study in the year following graduation.

6.6 The overall increase in the numbers undertaking full-time university study are reflected in this table. The proportional distribution is similar to that of 1992.

6.7 There are some notable exceptions. Education with an increase of 150 to a total of 252 moves from 11.7 per cent to 19.9 per cent. Science shows an increase of 212 bringing its total to 970 which at 44.8 per cent is the highest proportion in the table.

6.8 The proportion of Fine Arts/Music respondents showed a marked decrease. However the resulting 17.8 per cent is closer to the normal figure for that faculty during the period covered.

7. Not Available for Employment

1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
173	1.7	170	1.5	146	1.2	196	1.4	263	1.7

7.1 This year's 1.7 per cent represents a small increase but throughout the period 1989-1993 there has been a consistency of between one and two per cent in this category.

8. Going Overseas

Table H – New Zealand Respondents Going Overseas 1990-1993

	1990				1991				1992				1993			
	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%	Men	Women	Total	%
Overseas Study	130	95	225	2.0	139	82	221	1.8	73	67	140	1.0	111	98	209	1.3
Employment Overseas	469	318	787	7.0	452	273	725	6.0	355	233	588	4.2	284	224	508	3.3
Other Reasons	344	277	621	5.5	344	327	671	5.6	593	523	1116	8.1	478	461	939	6.0
TOTAL	943	690	1633	14.5	935	682	1617	13.4	1021	823	1844	13.3	873	783	1656	10.6

Percentages in Table H are of the total number of New Zealand respondents (15,583 in 1993).

8.1 There was an overall reduction in the number of graduates going overseas this year, 1656 compared with 1844 in 1992.

8.2 The Employment and Other Reasons categories both fell, possibly reflecting the employment situation in some of the traditional destinations eg. Australia and Europe.

8.3 The group going for Study increased by 69. With a total of 209 they were 1.3 per cent of the total New Zealand respondents.

9. Still Looking for Employment

9.1 As previously mentioned in paragraph 1.2 a follow-up questionnaire is sent to graduates whose initial responses indicate they are in this category. The cut-off date for the later response was 31 May 1993 and it is the most up-to-date information which is used in Table I.

Table I – New Zealand Respondents Still Looking for Employment 1989-1993

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty	No	% of faculty
Agriculture/Forestry	85	11.7	71	10.8	78	13.5	92	19.2	84	14.6
Architecture	29	14.5	35	18.2	59	26.8	59	30.7	67	28.5
Humanities	148	11.6	188	13.6	281	14.1	396	20.0	380	16.0
Social Sciences	147	10.3	206	12.2	228	16.0	263	18.6	244	15.6
Education	27	4.4	40	4.6	52	7.0	114	13.1	148	11.7
Journalism	2	13.3	2	10.0	2	11.7	6	35.3	4	22.2
Commerce	181	8.4	240	9.1	379	12.6	587	19.0	518	14.9
Dentistry	12	22.2	12	23.5	30	47.6	14	25.9	12	25.5
Engineering	43	9.0	47	7.1	73	15.6	94	21.4	66	14.4
Fine Arts/Music	26	17.6	22	14.9	24	15.6	25	18.5	40	27.4
Technology	7	4.6	8	5.5	16	12.1	15	9.2	8	5.5
Consumer & Applied Science	5	8.6	7	14.5	10	17.0	8	13.8	14	23.3
Law	54	11.9	77	15.5	121	33.5	147	29.2	152	25.2
Medicine	6	1.2	5	2.4	11	1.8	31	5.3	37	6.4
Physical Education	13	16.0	9	10.8	17	17.0	16	17.8	21	24.1
Science	181	10.9	225	12.5	256	13.9	322	17.7	338	15.6
Theology	6	17.1	1	2.4	5	10.4	9	22.0	7	15.9
Veterinary Science	7	10.6	7	11.6	11	16.6	9	18.4	4	5.9
TOTAL	979		1202		1653		2207		2144	
% of Respondents		9.7		10.6		13.8		15.9		13.8

Percentages in Table I are of the number of responding graduates in that Faculty who are remaining in New Zealand (ie. excluding overseas students and New Zealand students going overseas).

9.2 It is pleasing to note a reduction in both actual numbers and the proportion of those seeking employment from the high figures recorded in 1992. This at a time when the number of graduates has increased 11 per cent over the previous year.

9.3 Most faculties shared this improvement with Commerce graduates in particular recovering a little from the situation they have faced in the last two or three years.

9.4 The figures should be treated with caution as many factors are involved in successful job seeking. Whilst the improvement reverses the trend of recent years it needs to be maintained if it is to generate the optimism so much needed in uncertain times. Nevertheless it should give some encouragement to those closely involved with graduate employment.

10. Ages and Salaries of Respondents

10.1 Although a full salary survey is not conducted the question is asked and Table J shows by faculty the average age and salaries of those who responded to the question. It will be realised that many graduates will have had previous work experience and with differing salary structures for various occupational groups such factors will have some effect on the results listed.

Table J – Ages and Salaries of New Zealand Respondents in Employment 1993

	Average Age	Average Salary ($)
Agriculture/Forestry	24	24,075
Architecture	25	25,446
Humanities	29	28,342
Social Sciences	32	30,029
Education	31	30,775
Journalism	24	20,000
Commerce	28	34,755
Dentistry	24	40,645
Engineering	24	29,624
Fine Arts/Music	26	22,841
Technology	27	34,280
Consumer & Applied Science	25	22,278
Law	25	27,889
Medicine	28	39,068
Physical Education	24	22,500
Science	26	28,213
Theology	39	24,120
Veterinary Science	24	33,009

10.2 It might be noted here that some surveys on graduate employment taking a longer perspective than this report indicate that graduates do enjoy an advantage over others. It is understood this was one of the factors considered when the Student Loan Scheme was proposed.

11 1993 Graduate Survey – Summary

11.1 Some of the features which attract attention in this survey include:

The total number graduating continued to grow with this year's 16,711 graduates representing an 11.6 per cent increase on last year's total (14,978). This year's total is an increase of 64 per cent on the 1988 figure (10,191).

The proportion of women graduates came very close to parity with the men, 8234 women being 49.3 per cent of the total survey population.

Both the number and proportion of graduates who entered employment increased, 7375 being 47.3 per cent of New Zealand respondents (Table B).

The proportion of female graduates in employment was exactly the same as the male graduates ie. 47.3 per cent (Table C).

The number of graduates seeking employment (2144) has decreased compared with 1992 (2207). Although the proportion in this category, 13.8 per cent reverses the rising trend of the last few years, it is still high enough to cause concern and hopefully this year's progress will continue to be evident in future surveys (Table C).

There was continued growth in the numbers undertaking further full-time study. Of the 4354 graduates involved, 3486 continued at a university, an increase of 666 above the previous year (Table F).

Overall fewer graduates went overseas although there was an increase in those pursuing study overseas. However, this year's proportion, 1.3 per cent of the total survey population, is lower than those recorded during the 1988-1991 period (Table H).

Although the total number of Commerce graduates increased, as a percentage of the total survey population Commerce has dropped to 24.6 per cent, its lowest since these surveys began (Table 1).

11.2 1993 Graduate Survey – Effect on Trends:

The striking impact of this report which has "Graduate Employment" in its title is the reversal of the downward trend in the proportion entering employment first noted in 1987.

Universities do not need to be told of the pressures they face with the continually increasing numbers undertaking further full-time study. It is possible that the increasing costs facing students will have some impact in this area in the next year or two.

The two dominant employment sectors for graduates remain Business Services and Education.

Manufacturing appears to be offering renewed opportunity with 93 additional graduate appointments this year.

Similarly the rise from 457 (1992) to 642 (1993) in Industrial and General Management Trainees suggests signs of recovery from the reverses of the past few years.

The proportion of overseas graduates continues to decline and has dropped from 6.9 per cent in 1990 to 4.2 per cent in 1993 (Table 3).

APPENDIX

Table 1 – Distribution of All Respondents

Faculty	1991 Total	1991 %	1991 Female	1992 Total	1992 %	1992 Female	1993 Total	1993 %	1993 Female
Agriculture/Forestry	656	5.1	184	662	4.6	176	712	4.4	220
Architecture	227	1.8	71	233	1.6	83	291	1.8	87
Humanities	2087	16.2	1308	2544	17.6	1597	2845	17.5	1784
Social Sciences	1493	11.6	999	1702	11.8	1103	1803	11.1	1230
Education	785	6.1	634	1023	7.1	763	1395	8.6	1099
Journalism	17	0.1	12	20	0.2	12	18	0.1	13
Commerce	3254	25.2	1233	3644	25.2	1334	4013	24.6	1531
Dentistry	65	0.5	18	63	0.4	29	53	0.3	19
Engineering	569	4.4	46	462	3.2	63	613	3.8	57
Fine Arts/Music	157	1.2	102	171	1.2	108	178	1.1	107
Technology	156	1.2	51	200	1.4	53	181	1.1	45
Consumer & Applied Science	59	0.5	59	66	0.5	58	64	0.4	57
Law	559	4.3	287	582	4.0	286	668	4.1	346
Medicine	633	4.9	294	700	4.8	339	668	4.1	326
Physical Education	100	0.8	49	108	0.8	50	92	0.6	51
Science	1971	15.3	736	2157	14.9	845	2573	15.8	1029
Theology	49	0.4	21	46	0.3	9	46	0.3	17
Veterinary Science	70	0.5	40	58	0.4	35	78	0.5	37
Total Respondents	12907	100.0	6144	14441	100.0	6943	16291	100.0	8055
Total Graduating	13115			14978			16711		
% Response		98.4			96.4			97.5	

Percentages in the body of Table 1 are of all respondents in that year (16,291 in 1993).

Table 2 – Distribution of All Graduates
From data collected from University Registries.

Faculty	1992			1993		
	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female
Agriculture/Forestry	670	4.5	189	740	4.4	227
Architecture	245	1.6	85	293	1.8	88
Humanities	2560	17.1	1646	2919	17.5	1826
Sociai Sciences	1702	11.4	1143	1845	11.0	1251
Education	1043	7.0	793	1430	8.6	1125
Journalism	21	0.1	13	19	0.1	14
Commerce	3740	25.0	1371	4093	24.5	1562
Dentistry	63	0.4	31	53	0.3	19
Engineering	654	4.4	64	654	3.9	62
Fine Arts/Music	177	1.2	112	185	1.1	111
Technology	204	1.4	58	184	1.1	46
Consumer & Applied Science	66	0.4	60	65	0.4	58
Law	602	4.0	294	686	4.1	355
Medicine	700	4.7	355	695	4.2	342
Physical Education	108	0.7	53	96	0.6	52
Science	2309	15.4	874	2628	15.7	1042
Theology	48	0.3	10	47	0.3	17
Veterinary Science	65	0.4	35	79	0.5	37
Total Graduating	14977	100.0	7186	16711	100.0	8234

Table 3 – Destination of All Graduates

	1991			1992			1993		
	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female
NZ Respondents in Employment in NZ	5930	46.0	2799	6223	41.5	2972	7375	44.1	3681
Further Full-Time Education:									
University	2237	17.3	1039	2820	18.8	1341	3486	20.9	1700
Teacher Training	273	2.1	176	293	2.0	213	321	1.9	225
Other Training	168	1.3	102	260	1.7	164	338	2.0	221
Study Overseas	221	1.7	82	140	1.0	67	209	1.3	98
(Sub-Total)	2899	22.4	1399	3513	23.5	1785	4354	26.1	2244
Not Available for Employment in NZ:									
Employment Overseas	725	5.6	273	592	3.9	233	508	3.0	224
Going Overseas for Other Reasons	671	5.2	327	1117	7.4	523	939	5.6	461
Not Available for Employment	146	1.2	99	196	1.3	141	263	1.6	180
(Sub-Total)	1542	12.0	699	1905	12.6	897	1710	10.2	865
Looking for Employment	1653	12.8	793	2208	14.7	1068	2144	12.8	987
No Response	–	–	–	325	2.1	144	419	2.5	179
Total NZ Graduates	12024	93.2	5690	14174	94.4	6866	16002	95.8	7956
Overseas Graduates:									
Returning Home	655	5.1	266	406	2.7	163	535	3.2	208
Remaining in NZ for Further Full-Time Study	82	0.6	38	66	0.5	24	60	0.4	20
Remaining in NZ for Other Reasons	146	1.1	65	90	0.6	35	113	0.7	50
No Response	–	–	–	242	1.6	104	1	–	–
Total Overseas Graduates	883	6.8	369	804	5.4	326	709	4.2	278
Total Graduates	12907	100.0	6059	14978	100.0	7192	16711	100.0	8234

Table 4 – Main Employer Groups of Employed New Zealand Respondents

	1991		1992		1993	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agricultural & Livestock Production	149	1.2	191	1.4	222	1.4
Agricultural Services	27	0.2	34	0.2	58	0.4
Amusement & Recreational Services (not elsewhere classified)	66	0.5	56	0.4	72	0.5
Business, Professional & Labour Assns	29	0.2	28	0.2	32	0.2
Business Services (Architects, Engineers, Lawyers, etc)	1279	10.6	1061	7.7	1320	8.5
Communications	121	1.0	102	0.7	84	0.5
Construction	54	0.5	79	0.6	73	0.5
Education Services	1077	9.0	1141	8.2	1369	8.8
Electricity, Gas & Steam	42	0.3	38	0.3	42	0.3
Financial Institutions	251	2.1	219	1.6	268	1.7
Food Manufacturing	174	1.4	187	1.4	185	1.2
Forestry	13	0.1	14	0.1	22	0.1
Government & Local Body (not elsewhere classified)	549	4.6	639	4.6	722	4.6
Insurance	77	0.6	76	0.5	91	0.6
Iron and Steel Industries	18	0.2	33	0.2	28	0.2
Libraries, Museums	45	0.4	67	0.5	57	0.4
Manufacturing of Electrical Supplies	25	0.2	43	0.3	88	0.6
Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery & Equipment)	12	0.1	23	0.2	18	0.1
Manufacturing of Industrial Chemicals	12	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.0
Manufacturing of Chemical Products	36	0.3	32	0.2	40	0.3
Manufacturing of Machinery (except Electrical)	9	0.1	17	0.1	24	0.2
Manufacturing Paper Products	30	0.2	19	0.1	14	0.1
Manufacturing Textiles	7	0.1	14	0.1	13	0.1
Manufacturing of Transport Equipment	11	0.1	16	0.1	22	0.1
Other Manufacturing	74	0.6	114	0.8	157	1.0
Medical, Dental, Veterinary, Health Services	660	5.5	754	5.4	784	5.0
Motion Picture & Other Entertainments	49	0.4	64	0.5	85	0.5
Other Social & Related Community Services	61	0.5	56	0.4	83	0.5
Printing, Publishing & Allied	53	0.5	58	0.4	73	0.5
Real Estate	34	0.3	82	0.6	100	0.6
Research and Scientific Institutes	182	1.5	123	0.9	209	1.3
Restaurants, Hotels & Similar	100	0.8	142	1.0	166	1.1
Retail Trade	147	1.2	233	1.7	291	1.9
Transport	71	0.6	75	0.5	109	0.7
Welfare Institutions	110	1.0	46	0.3	85	0.5
Wholesale Trade	160	1.3	218	1.6	245	1.6
Other	116	1.0	120	0.8	118	0.8
TOTAL	5930	49.3	6225	44.9	7375	47.3

Table 5 – Main Occupational Groups of Employed New Zealand Respondents

	1991		1992		1993	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Accountants & Related	925	7.7	790	5.7	872	5.6
Agricultural & Horticultural Workers	128	1.1	172	1.2	194	1.2
Agricultural, Forestry & Related Scientists & Agricultural/ Horticultural Advisers	41	0.3	36	0.3	61	0.4
Architects & Planners	53	0.4	61	0.4	88	0.6
Biologists, Zoologists, Biochemists & Related Scientists	26	0.2	44	0.3	41	0.3
Catering, Lodging & Related	68	0.6	112	0.8	132	0.8
Clerical & Related	221	1.8	320	2.3	405	2.6
Creative & Performing Artists	37	0.3	41	0.3	49	0.3
Draughtspersons & Engineering Technicians	51	0.4	61	0.4	71	0.5
Economists & Social Research Workers	103	0.9	70	0.5	86	0.6
Educationalists	921	7.7	946	6.8	1186	7.6
Engineers & Technologists	180	1.5	224	1.6	280	1.8
Farmers & Farm Managers	63	0.5	73	0.5	82	0.5
Government Executive Officials	186	1.6	149	1.1	189	1.2
Guides & Park Rangers	23	0.2	16	0.1	10	0.1
Industrial & General Management Trainees	454	3.8	454	3.3	642	4.1
Insurance Workers, Real Estate and Valuers	68	0.6	86	0.6	91	0.6
Journalists & Related Workers	78	0.6	69	0.5	86	0.6
Laboratory Technicians	34	0.3	47	0.3	55	0.4
Land Surveyors	30	0.2	28	0.2	9	0.1
Lawyers & Related	350	2.9	302	2.2	359	2.3
Librarians, Archivists & Curators	51	0.4	69	0.5	68	0.4
Life Science Technicians	65	0.5	92	0.7	98	0.6
Medical Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians, Dietitians, Pharmacists	495	4.1	541	3.9	516	3.3
Meteorologists, Geologists & Scientists (not elsewhere classified)	35	0.3	36	0.3	28	0.2
Ministers & Other Religious Workers	18	0.2	26	0.2	33	0.2
Optometrists, Registered Nurses and Related Workers	120	1.0	126	0.9	169	1.1
Production Supervisors	18	0.2	40	0.3	39	0.3
Psychologists, Sociologists & Social Workers	291	2.4	258	1.9	347	2.2
Sales Workers, Buyers & Related	291	2.4	329	2.4	395	2.5
Statisticians, Mathematicians and Systems Analysts	252	2.1	236	1.7	301	1.9
Other	254	2.1	371	2.7	393	2.5
Total NZ Respondents	5930	49.3	6225	44.9	7375	47.3

SECTIONTWO

12 The Outlook for Graduate Employment

12.1 Surveys which find there is growing confidence in the market place, even though it may have a regional bias, together with the increased number and proportion of graduates who entered employment this year should give cause for some gentle optimism to those graduating in the next year or two.

12.2 Increasing numbers attending university and undertaking further study suggest students and graduates are answering the implied demand to invest in themselves and provide for their future by building a higher educational platform from which to develop their skills in the workplace.

12.3 Such acceptance of the challenge, irrespective of the uncertainties in the employment market, loan schemes, limited enrolments in some courses and the possible effects of technology, exemplifies the enthusiasm, optimism and dedication of graduates prepared to take a longer term view. Possibly they see their qualifications providing a competitive edge when seeking to persuade employers of their suitability for employment.

12.4 The traditional employers of graduates, the large corporations, appear to be still extremely cost conscious and it does not seem they will increase their graduate intake markedly. Smaller businesses may be the alternative but they are more likely to be at risk of ceasing operations. Graduates are showing they are adaptable and keen to gain experience for they see worthwhile experience, no matter where acquired, as being a valuable adjunct to their qualifications.

12.6 It may be undervaluing the potential graduates have to offer by stating quite simply that they are useful. Useful in the contribution they make to employers' operations, to the community and in the questioning attitude they bring to the task in hand. They have demonstrated an enthusiasm for learning and have shown they can apply themselves to achieve results.

12.7 The learning process does not stop with graduation and as more advanced techniques and systems appear in the New Zealand economy, graduates will be using, adopting, questioning and modifying these procedures for their own and the country's development. They represent a resource that should be nurtured and encouraged.

SECTION THREE

Introduction

This section deals only with those New Zealand respondents who were awarded a *Bachelor* or *Bachelor with Honours* degree.

The tables indicate the destination of New Zealand respondents in their major subject areas. These subject areas are similar, but not identical, to those used for "Faculties" in Tables G and I as there are differences in the grouping of subjects into Faculties at our seven Universities. Average ages and salaries are also included.

The pie charts illustrate the employment destination by sex with percentages for that group. Due to rounding of values, totals do not always equal 100.0. Nine broad areas of employment have been used. These are:

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing:
*eg. Farming
Horticulture
Fruit Growing
Forestry
Logging
Fishing

Mining and Quarrying:
eg. Coal Mining
Natural Gas Production
Metal Ore Mining

Manufacturing:
eg. Food Processing
Textiles
Wood Products
Paper and Paper Products
Chemicals
Machinery and Equipment
Printing and Publishing
Basic Metal Industries

Electricity, Gas, Water:
eg. Electricity Generation and Distribution
Water Works and Supply
Gas Treatment and Distribution

Construction:
eg. Buildings
Other Than Buildings
Heating and Air Conditioning
Project Management

Wholesale and Retail Trade:
eg. Wool
Hides and Skins
Groceries and Food
Building Materials
Pharmaceuticals
Household Appliances
Furniture and Floor Coverings
Motor Vehicles
Restaurants and Hotels

Transport and Communication:
eg. Land, Water and Air Transport
Telecommunications
Postal and Courier Services

Business and Financial Services:
eg. Banking
Insurance
Superannuation
Real Estate and Business Services

Community, Social and Personal Services:
eg. Public Administration and Defence
Education
Medical
Dental
Veterinary Services
Welfare
Religious and Community Services
Recreational and Cultural Services

Not all areas are represented in every group and full data were not always returned by every respondent.

A range of JOB TITLES and types of EMPLOYERS are provided to illustrate the diversity of opportunities available to graduates.

* *These are examples only. A full schedule of the types of employers in these groups is listed in the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification.*

AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	AGRICULTURAL COMMERCE	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE	HORTICULTURAL COMMERCE	HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE	HORT. PRODUCTION/TECHNOLOGY	FARM MANAGEMENT/RURAL VALUATION	OTHER
No. surveyed	226	37	55	16	15	12	50	41
No. respondents	224	37	55	16	15	11	50	40
F/T Study in NZ	30	7	7	1	2	1	7	5
F/T Work in NZ	139	23	35	9	8	7	36	21
Still looking for employment	24	4	5	4	2	–	1	8
Unavailable for employment	6	1	3	1	–	–	–	1
Going overseas	25	2	5	1	3	3	6	5

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 24

MEAN SALARY: $21,194

JOB TITLES

- Agricultural/Horticultural Scientist
- Agronomist
- Agricultural/Horticultural Manager/Worker
- Life Scientist/Technician
- Management Trainee
- Insurance/Real Estate Sales Representative
- Farm/Horticultural Consultant

EMPLOYERS

- Government Departments
- Research Institutes
- Universities
- Private/Self Employment
- Trading Banks
- Producer Boards
- Mercantile Firms/Seed Companies
- Farmers/Orchardists/ Market Gardeners

DEMAND FOR GRADUATES in this sector is naturally influenced by the fluctuations of commodity prices. This can pose problems for people with a relatively specialised degree. The general improvement of prices in the dairy and meat industries is reflected in an improved demand for graduates in farm finance and private consulting work. Likewise difficulties are showing up in wool-related employment and some areas of horticulture.

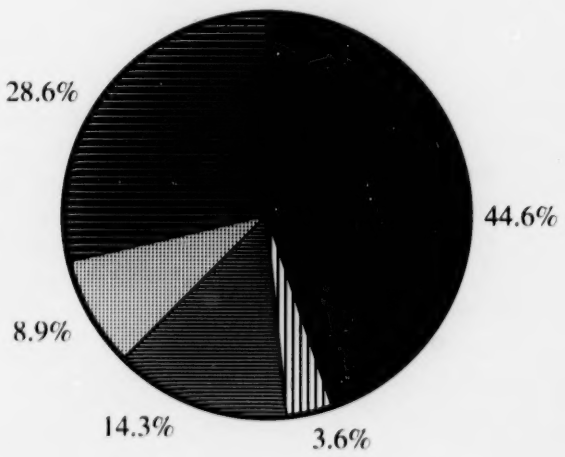
Overall the picture is one of gradual recovery and growing confidence in the primary industries. This year the proportion of graduates entering directly into employment grew from 52.1 per cent last year to 60.7 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 139 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 83

WOMEN: TOTAL 56



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services

ARCHITECTURE / PLANNING / SURVEYING

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	ARCHITECTURE	PLANNING	SURVEYING
No. surveyed	265	173	52	40
No. respondents	263	172	52	39
F/T Study in NZ	43	39	2	2
F/T Work in NZ	115	65	28	22
Still looking for employment	56	34	17	5
Unavailable for NZ employment	2	2	–	–
Going overseas	47	32	5	10

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 24

MEAN SALARY: $25,306

JOB TITLES

Architect
Architectural Assistant
Property Co-ordinator
Research Assistant
Planner
Graduate Surveyor
Cadastral Surveyor
Land Information Officer
Engineering Officer
Database Support
Project Assistant

EMPLOYERS

Architectural Firms
Universities
Government Departments
Local Authorities/ Regional Councils
Private Surveyors/Engineers
Dept. of Survey and Land Information
District Councils
Building Contractors
Construction Companies
Property Development Co's

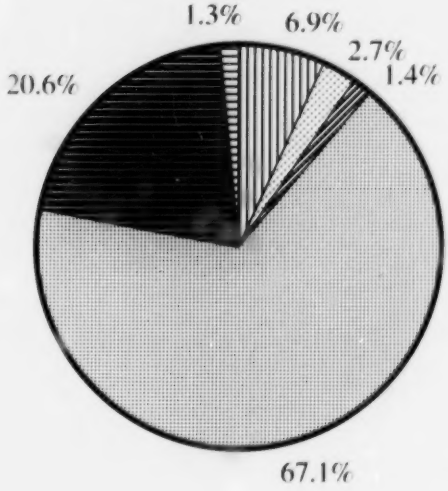
THE ARCHITECTURE GROUP also includes Building Science, Valuation and Property Administration. There has been a 17 per cent increase in the overall number of graduates in this group with the greatest increase shown in Architecture (33 per cent). Significant too is the 83 per cent increase in women graduates. Early signs of recovery noted last year among Architecture students rapidly gained momentum with an 80 per cent increase in the number of graduates obtaining full-time work.

The majority (77 per cent) of this year's Surveying graduates have, as in the past, found related employment either in New Zealand or overseas. The majority are employed as Assistant Surveyors in the private sector, while a few have a similar role with local bodies or government departments.

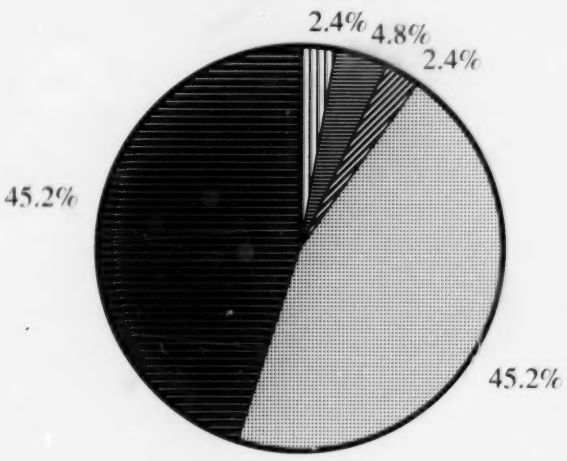
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 115 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 73



WOMEN: TOTAL 42



KEY

- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services
- Other

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	BIOLOGY	BOTANY	BIOCHEMISTRY	CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	GENETICS AND PHYSIOLOGY	MICROBIOLOGY	PLANT SCIENCES	ZOOLOGY	OTHER
No. surveyed	688	80	56	107	21	16	90	32	59	210	17
No. respondents	678	79	54	107	21	16	88	32	58	206	17
F/T Study in NZ	366	47	26	68	13	4	44	13	32	103	16
F/T Work in NZ	152	19	9	18	3	5	25	11	17	44	1
Still looking for employment	100	8	12	8	3	5	9	6	6	43	–
Unavailable for NZ employment	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Going overseas	57	5	6	12	2	2	10	2	3	15	–

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 24

MEAN SALARY: $22,378

JOB TITLES

Agricultural Worker
Life Scientist/Technician
Physical Scientist/ Technician
Teacher/Lecturer
Scientific Sales Representative
Environmental Health Officer
Bacteriologist
Zoologist

EMPLOYERS

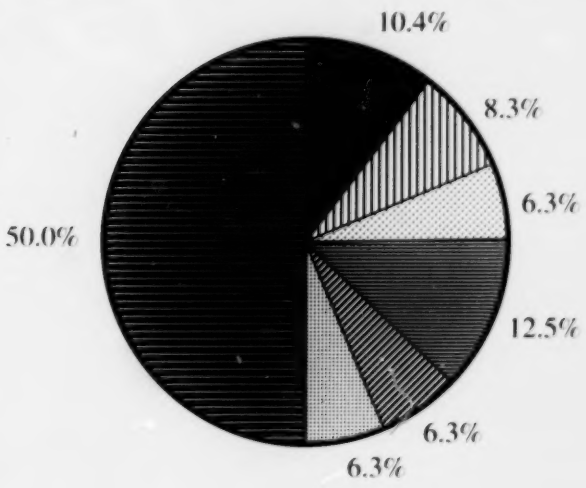
Research Institutions
Regional Councils
Dairy Companies
Secondary Schools
Tertiary Institutions
Department of Health
Area Health Boards
Pharmaceutical Companies
Medical Laboratories
Meat Companies

GRADUATE NUMBERS INCREASED in all areas except Cellular and Molecular Biology, Microbiology and Zoology. Environmental Science is included as a separate column reflecting the growth of interest in this area. Although there was some growth in job availability it is still not sufficient to absorb the additional graduates hoping to enter the workforce at first degree level. More than half the graduates continue with full-time study mainly at post-graduate level, but some use their degree as a stepping stone to professional courses such as veterinary science, medicine or teaching.

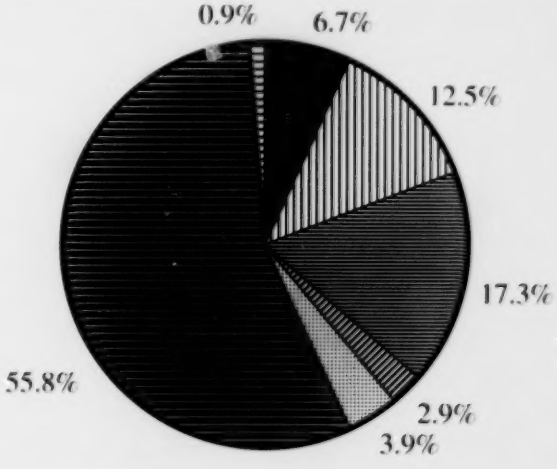
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 152 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 48



WOMEN: TOTAL 104



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services
- Other

COMMERCE

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	ACCOUNTING	BUSINESS STUDIES	COMMERCIAL LAW	ECONOMICS	FINANCE	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	MARKETING	PUBLIC POLICY	VALUATION – PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
No. surveyed	2721	1093	153	56	288	131	47	279	518	5	151
No. respondents	2677	1076	153	56	278	131	47	272	510	5	149
F/T Study in NZ	515	172	40	12	96	28	6	60	83	1	17
F/T Work in NZ	1399	688	64	26	105	54	19	133	240	3	67
Still looking for employment	436	137	29	13	44	27	15	33	96	1	41
Unavailable for NZ employment	26	8	–	–	2	1	1	5	8	–	1
Going overseas	301	71	20	5	31	21	6	41	83	–	23

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 24

MEAN SALARY: $25,148

JOB TITLES

- Trainee Accountant/Auditor
- Financial Adviser
- Economic Analyst
- Assistant Personnel Officer
- Marketer/Sales Representative
- Tutor
- Trainee Manager
- Actuarial Trainee
- Bank Officer/ Trainee Banker
- Marketing Research Officer

EMPLOYERS

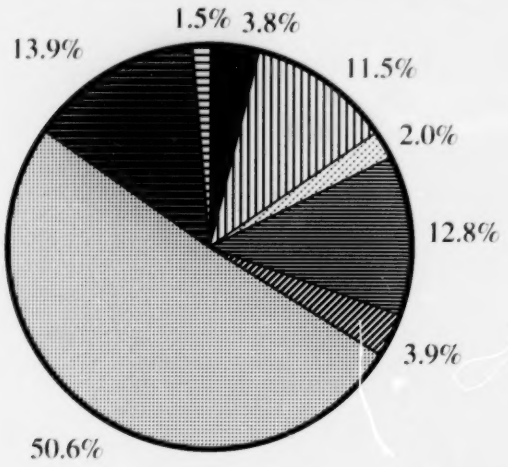
- Banks
- Chartered Accountants
- Manufacturers
- Government Departments
- Insurance/Finance Companies
- Retailers
- Tourist Operators
- Valuation Companies
- Legal Offices

AS ECONOMIC SURVEYS consistently report increases in business confidence and business activity expands, so the prospects for commerce graduates improve. Accounting graduates show the highest rate of employment, although as an occupational group accountants are only just holding steady against the downward trend of the last few years. Management and Administration graduates have also shown a high employment rate, with the numbers going into trainee management positions jumping significantly from the previous year; an indication of employers' confidence in their longer term business viability.

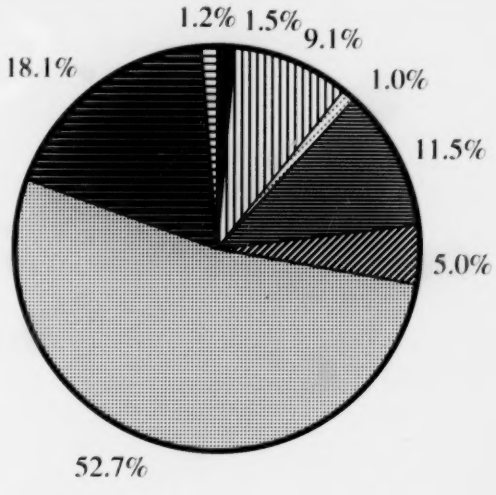
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 1399 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 797



WOMEN: TOTAL 602



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services
- Other

COMPUTER STUDIES / INFORMATION SCIENCE

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL
No. surveyed	366
No. respondents	353
F/T Study in NZ	100
F/T Work in NZ	158
Still looking for employment	60
Unavailable for employment	2
Going overseas	33

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES:	23
MEAN SALARY:	$28,653

JOB TITLES

- Advisory Officer
- Graduate Trainee
- Programmer
- Analyst
- Systems Engineer
- Statistician/Mathematician
- Software Consultant
- Sales Representative/ Marketer
- Lecturer

EMPLOYERS

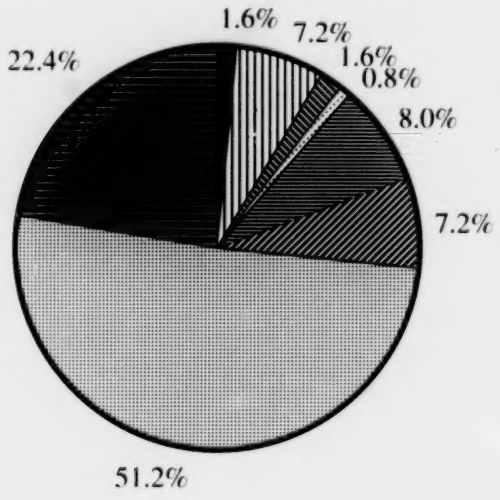
- Chartered Accountants
- Computer Companies
- Banks
- Insurance Companies
- Government Departments
- Universities/Technical Institutes
- Manufacturers
- Market Research Companies
- Polytechnics
- Dairy Companies
- City Councils

THE PERCENTAGE of those graduates entering employment remained the same as last year at 44 per cent. There was an increase of 2.8 per cent in those continuing further full-time study and a decrease of 4.1 per cent in those still seeking employment. For the first time women graduates found employment in the Wholesale and Retail Trade area. The Business and Financial Services area continues to employ the greatest number of those graduating in the above disciplines.

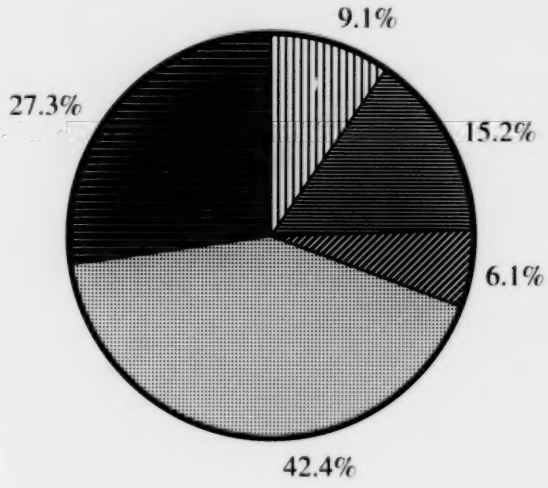
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 158 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 125



WOMEN: TOTAL 33



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Water
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services

CONSUMER AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	CLOTHING	FOOD SCIENCE	HUMAN NUTRITION
No. surveyed	80	13	28	39
No. respondents	79	13	28	38
F/T Study in NZ	29	3	6	20
F/T Work in NZ	31	6	17	8
Still looking for employment	13	3	4	6
Unavailable for NZ employment	2	–	–	2
Going overseas	4	1	1	2

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 22

MEAN SALARY: $21,860

JOB TITLES

- Management Cadet
- Sensory Analyst
- Assistant Food Manager
- Cook
- Assistant Catering Manager
- Shop Manager
- Customer Services Co-ordinator
- Dietetics Intern
- Lecturer
- Teacher
- Product Development Officer

EMPLOYERS

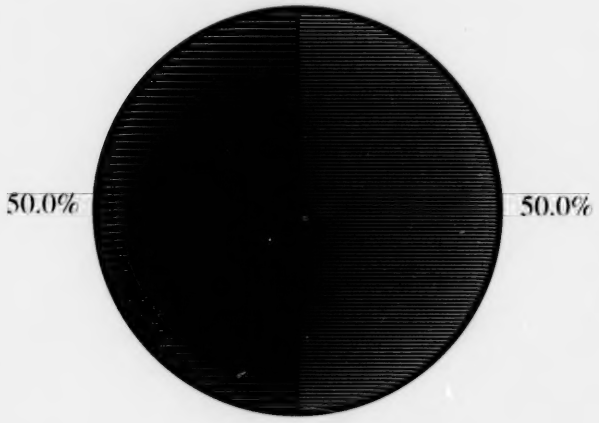
- Food Manufacturers
- Producer Boards
- Hospitals
- Hostels
- Restaurants
- Fashion Retailers
- Textile Manufacturers
- Universities
- High Schools

OF THE VARIOUS specialisations available within this degree, Food Science graduates have fared best this year on the job market, more than half having found positions. These have been mainly in the food and catering industries. Further full-time study was popular amongst Human Nutrition majors, many with a Dietetics career in mind. Job opportunities for Clothing graduates increased during the year.

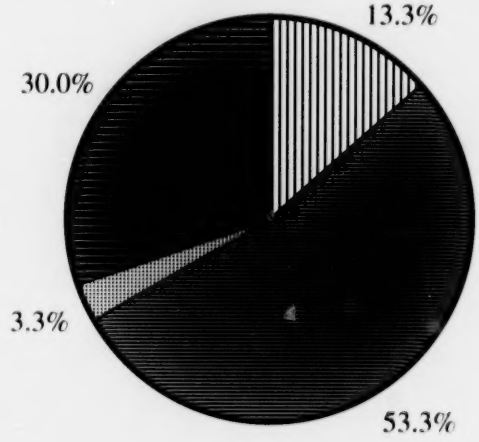
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 31 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 2



WOMEN: TOTAL 29



KEY

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services

DENTISTRY

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL
No. surveyed	49
No. respondents	49
F/T Work in NZ	32
Still looking for employment	12
Going overseas	5

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES:	23
MEAN SALARY:	$38,852

JOB TITLES

Assistant Dentist
Associate Dentist
Dental House Surgeon
Dental Officer

EMPLOYERS

Private Dental Practices
Area Health Boards
NZ Defence Force

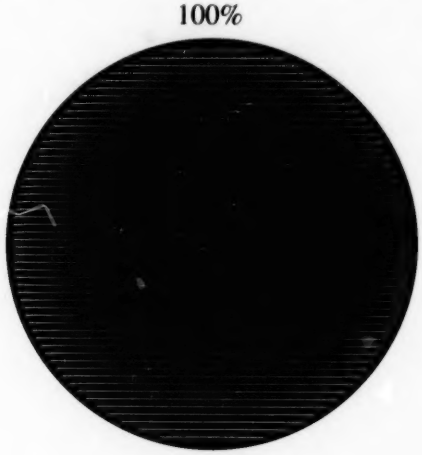
THERE HAS BEEN a significant increase this year in the number of job opportunities for newly qualified dentists. Two thirds of these were in private dental practices, compared with one third in hospitals as dental house surgeons. Whilst Survey figures suggest that 24 per cent of dental graduates failed to find positions, it is believed that almost all were placed within a few months of qualifying.

EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 32 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 17

WOMEN: TOTAL 15



KEY

Community, Social and Personal Services

EDUCATION

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	GENERAL	OTHER
No. surveyed	657	645	12
No. respondents	649	637	12
F/T Study in NZ	123	123	–
F/T Work in NZ	370	358	12
Still looking for employment	88	88	–
Unavailable for NZ employment	17	17	–
Going overseas	51	51	–

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 27

MEAN SALARY: $23,892

JOB TITLES

Teacher
Administrator
Counsellor
Clerical Worker
Sports Co-ordinator
Child Carer
Disability Education Officer
Tutor
Field Officer
Fashion Consultant

EMPLOYERS

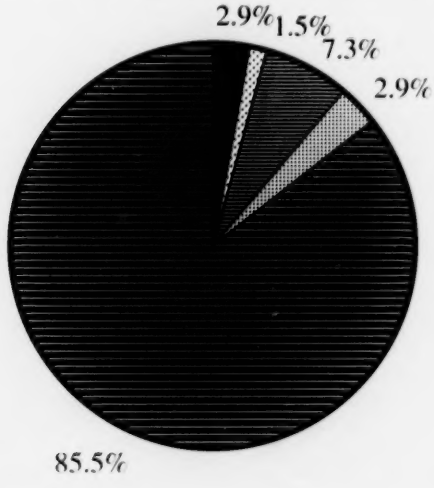
School Boards/Trustees
Kindergarten Associations
Government Departments
Universities/Polytechnics
Banks
Day Care Centres
Retailers
Welfare Institutions
Sporting/Recreation Associations

THE PERCENTAGE of graduates entering employment has increased this year, from 54 per cent to 57 per cent, with a reduction in those still seeking employment (from 15 per cent to 13.5 per cent). The number going on to further study remains stable at 19 per cent. The high proportion going into Community, Social and Personal Services is to be expected and is similar to previous years.

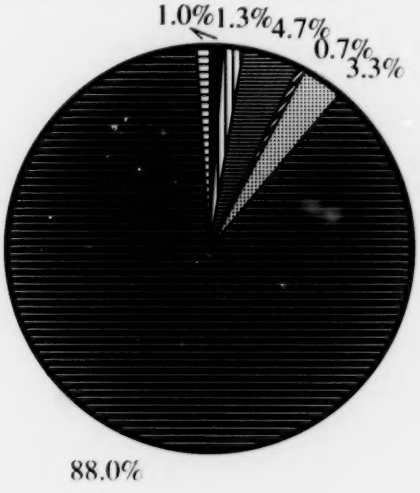
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 370 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 69



WOMEN: TOTAL 301



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services
- Other

ENGINEERING

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	CHEMICAL	CIVIL	ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC	ENGINEERING SCIENCE	MECHANICAL	MINING	OTHER
No. surveyed	488	54	128	149	14	129	6	8
No. respondents	469	49	123	146	13	124	6	8
F/T Study in NZ	90	6	14	40	4	25	1	–
F/T Work in NZ	257	35	78	71	7	57	3	6
Still looking for employment	53	1	13	18	1	20	–	–
Going overseas	69	7	18	17	1	22	2	2

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 23

MEAN SALARY: $29,115

JOB TITLES

Engineer/Civil/Structural/ Roading
Engineer/Electrical/ Electronic/Mechanical
Engineer/Chemical
Aeronautical Engineer
Process Technologist
Management Trainee
Technical Representative
Production Supervisor
Water and Soil Engineer

EMPLOYERS

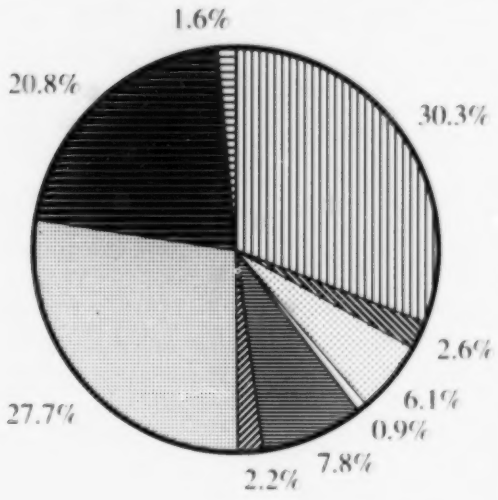
Paper Manufacturers
Iron & Steel Industry
Dairy Industry
Consulting Engineer
Electrical Supply Authority
Petroleum Industry
Telecommunications
Research Institutes
Health Boards

FOLLOWING THE UPWARD TREND from last year, the proportion of engineering graduates finding employment continued to increase. Less went overseas and slightly less returned for further study. Of those employed, the greater proportion found work in the manufacturing industry, reflecting the growth in this industry sector over the last year or two. Chemical engineering graduates showed the highest rate of employment.

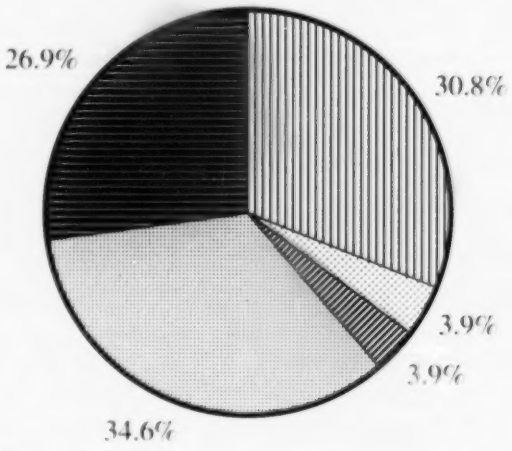
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 257 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 231



WOMEN: TOTAL 26



KEY

- Mining and Quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Water
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services
- Other

FINE ARTS / MUSIC / DRAMA

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	FINE ARTS	MUSIC	DRAMA	OTHER
No. surveyed	198	59	108	18	13
No. respondents	193	58	105	17	13
F/T Study in NZ	58	11	40	5	2
F/T Work in NZ	55	18	27	7	3
Still looking for employment	47	19	17	4	7
Unavailable for NZ employment	3	1	2	–	–
Going overseas	30	9	19	1	1

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES:	26
MEAN SALARY:	$22,639

JOB TITLES

- Curator
- Gallery Assistant
- Lecturer/Teacher
- Creative Artist
- Musician/Composer
- Actor
- Librarian
- Film Production Co-ordinator
- Promotions Manager
- Administrator
- Publications Officer

EMPLOYERS

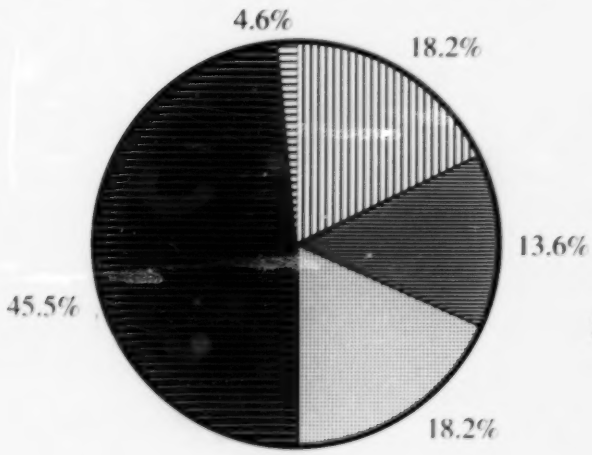
- Universities
- Schools
- Museums
- Art Galleries
- Government Departments
- Orchestras
- Television
- Film Production Companies
- Radio
- Recording Studios

GAINING EMPLOYMENT in the arts field continues to be competitive, and there was a two per cent decrease in the number of graduates obtaining employment. A significant proportion of these graduates look to broaden their opportunities by undertaking conjoint degrees or post-graduate study. About 15 per cent of these graduates go overseas to gain experience. A number of opportunities have recently arisen for those interested in living and working in Singapore. With the advent of the building of the new National Museum of New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa, a limited number of new opportunities are expected to develop.

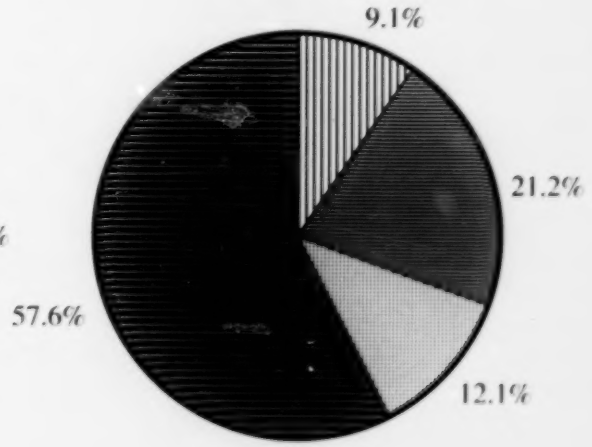
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 55 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 22



WOMEN: TOTAL 33



KEY

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social and Personal Services
- Other

FORESTRY

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL
No. surveyed	17
No. respondents	17
F/T Work in NZ	15
Still looking for employment	1
Unavailable for NZ employment	1

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES:	24
MEAN SALARY:	$32,136

JOB TITLES

Forest Scientist
Forest Manager
Operations Manager
Planning Assistant
Forest Officer

EMPLOYERS

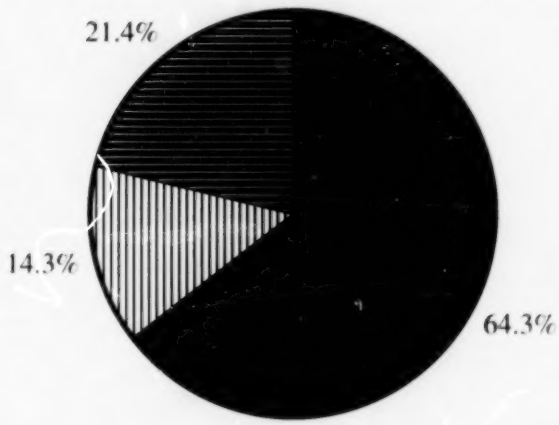
Forestry Companies
Logging Companies
Local Government
Research Institutes

FORESTRY CONTINUES to be a growth area, with 17 students completing their degrees, compared with 10 last year. Although a small group, an extremely high proportion found employment. The forestry industry looks forward to an increased demand for its products and is one sector in the economy expecting an increase in numbers employed.

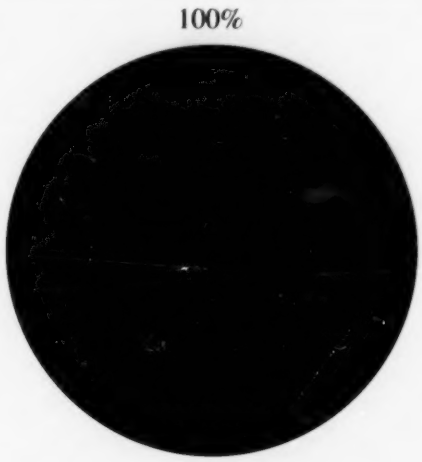
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 15 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 14



WOMEN: TOTAL 1



KEY

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing

Manufacturing

Community, Social and Personal Services

HUMANITIES

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	COMMUNICATIONS / MEDIA STUDIES	CLASSICS	ENGLISH	FOREIGN LANGUAGES	HISTORY	MAORI STUDIES	PHILOSOPHY	POLITICS	OTHER
No. surveyed	1939	6	61	649	219	398	49	89	368	100
No. respondents	1901	6	61	636	214	389	49	88	361	97
F/T Study in NZ	801	4	30	268	58	172	22	40	171	36
F/T Work in NZ	485	2	16	160	61	96	19	13	95	23
Still looking for employment	275	–	4	108	24	45	7	18	55	14
Unavailable for NZ employment	47	–	2	18	5	11	1	–	5	5
Going overseas	293	–	9	82	66	65	–	17	35	19

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 26

MEAN SALARY: $24,379

JOB TITLES

Teacher
Archivist/Librarian
Educational Support Person
Journalist
Administrator
Technician
Researcher
Sales Worker
Trainee Manager
Publisher's Assistant

EMPLOYERS

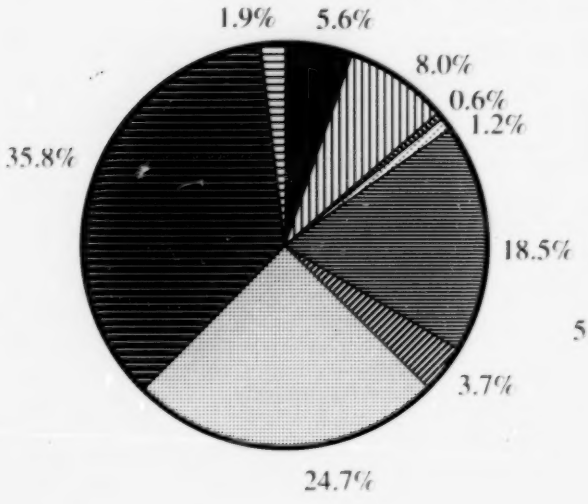
Government Departments
The Media
Tourist Operators
Museums
Libraries
Schools
Tertiary Institutions
Publishers

THERE WAS AN INCREASE of 227 graduates in this group this year. The increased number (99) entering employment was 2.5 per cent higher than last year. However, the high proportion continuing with further full-time study, 42 per cent compared with 39.3 per cent in 1992, possibly reflects the demand for higher qualifications made by employers.

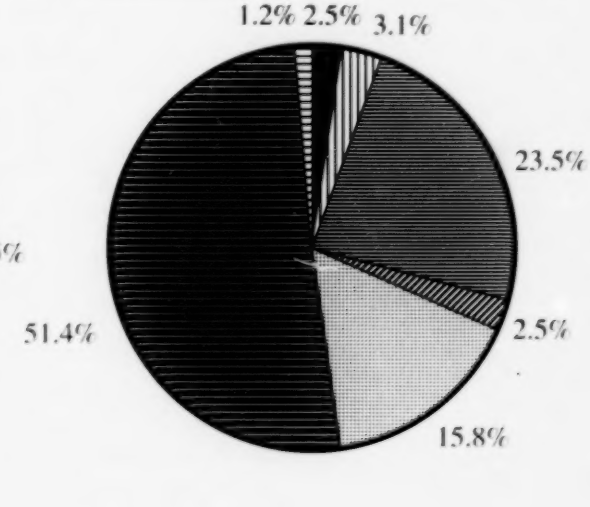
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 485 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 162



WOMEN: TOTAL 323



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Water
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social, Personal Services
- Other

LAW

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL
No. surveyed	616
No. respondents	602
F/T Study in NZ	81
F/T Work in NZ	326
Still looking for employment	144
Unavailable for NZ employment	6
Going overseas	45

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 25

MEAN SALARY: $26,263

JOB TITLES

Law Clerk
Junior Lawyer
Legal Adviser
Administrator

EMPLOYERS

Barristers/Solicitors
District/High Courts
Private Companies
Government Departments
Universities

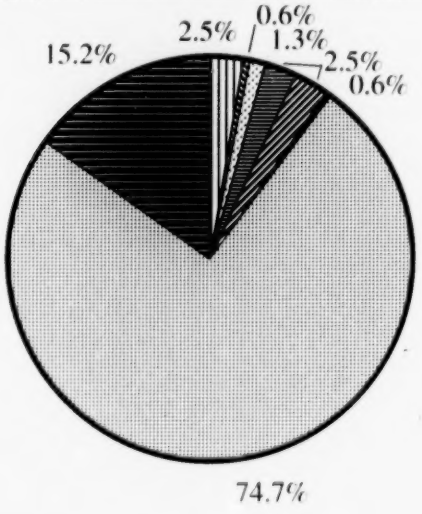
48

THERE HAS BEEN an increase in the number of students completing a Law degree, and in the proportion going on to do further study (13.5 per cent). Happily, there has also been a slight increase in the proportion finding employment (54 per cent) which may reflect graduates' willingness to apply for a wider variety of jobs than solely working in a law firm.

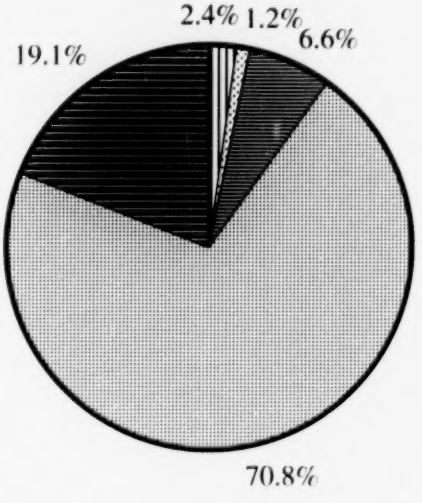
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 326 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 158



WOMEN: TOTAL 168



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Water
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social, Personal Services

MATHEMATICS / STATISTICS / OPERATIONS RESEARCH

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	MATHEMATICS	STATISTICS	OPERATIONS RESEARCH
No. surveyed	276	188	43	45
No. respondents	267	181	43	43
F/T Study in NZ	120	87	20	13
F/T Work in NZ	80	50	14	16
Still looking for employment	39	27	4	8
Unavailable for NZ employment	5	3	–	2
Going overseas	23	14	5	4

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 24

MEAN SALARY: $27,465

JOB TITLES

Actuarial Trainee
Systems Analyst
Statistician
Management Trainee
Traffic Engineer

EMPLOYERS

Insurance Companies
Investment Companies
Banks
Government Departments
Manufacturers

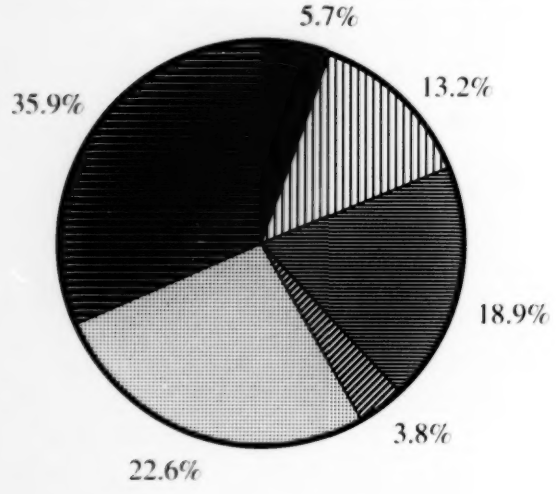
DESPITE A SIGNIFICANT increase in the numbers of graduates in this group over the last three years, the proportions of those going on to further study, gaining employment, and still seeking employment have shown little variation.

It is interesting to note that Operations Research graduates show a lower proportion than the other two disciplines in those continuing further full-time study, thereby not unexpectedly, a higher proportion in employment. It is possibly a little surprising therefore that they show a higher proportion still looking for employment. This may reflect a confidence that opportunities will arise and they are prepared to wait.

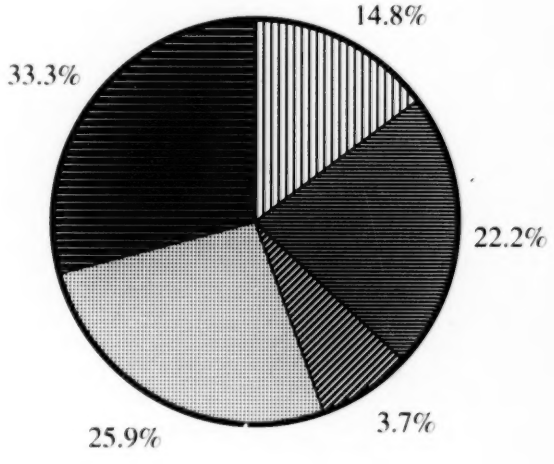
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 80 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 53



WOMEN: TOTAL 27



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social, Personal Services

MEDICINE / HUMAN BIOLOGY

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	MEDICINE	HUMAN BIOLOGY
No. surveyed	387	276	111
No. respondents	377	267	110
F/T Study in NZ	107	5	102
F/T Work in NZ	231	229	2
Still looking for employment	8	6	2
Unavailable for NZ employment	2	–	2
Going overseas	29	27	2

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 25

MEAN SALARY: $35,652

JOB TITLES

First Year House Surgeon
Junior Medical Officer

EMPLOYERS

Area Health Boards

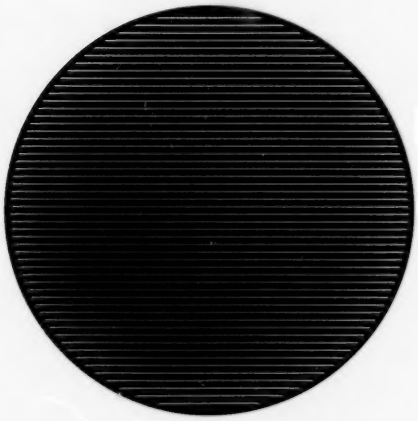
THERE HAS BEEN little change this year in employment prospects for medical graduates, which have remained good. Only two per cent have been unable to find a position. As in the previous year, New Zealand hospitals have employed 84 per cent as first year house surgeons, while nine per cent have found similar positions in Australia.

Almost all graduates in Human Biology continue with a further three year degree in order to gain the full professional medical qualification.

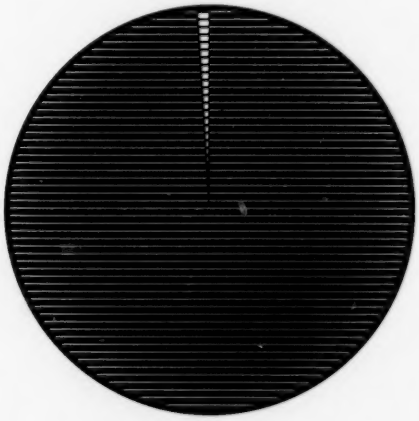
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 231 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 124



WOMEN: TOTAL 107



KEY

Community, Social, Personal Services

Other

PARAMEDICAL

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	PHARMACY	OPTOMETRY
No. surveyed	81	64	17
No. respondents	80	63	17
F/T Study in NZ	4	4	–
F/T Work in NZ	51	36	15
Still looking for employment	21	21	–
Going overseas	4	2	2

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 22

MEAN SALARY: $22,748

JOB TITLES

Pharmacy Intern
Optometrist

EMPLOYERS

Area Health Boards
Retail Pharmacies
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
Pharmaceutical Publishers
Private Optometrists
Hospital Pharmacies

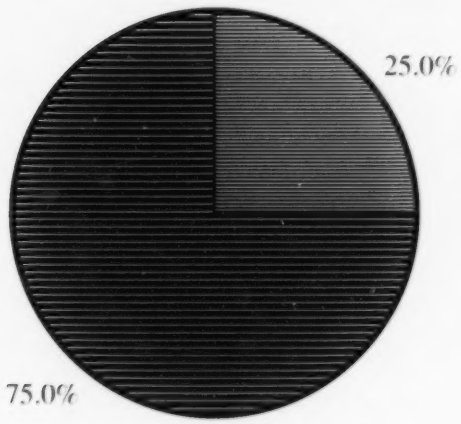
THE JOB MARKET for newly qualified Pharmacists has remained stable this year, 57 per cent of those with a Bachelor or Bachelor with Honours degree finding relevant positions. The majority became interns in retail pharmacies, while a smaller number were appointed as interns by hospital pharmacies. One third of all respondents were still seeking employment when the survey closed.

Almost all optometry graduates gained employment either in public hospital eye clinics or private optometry practices.

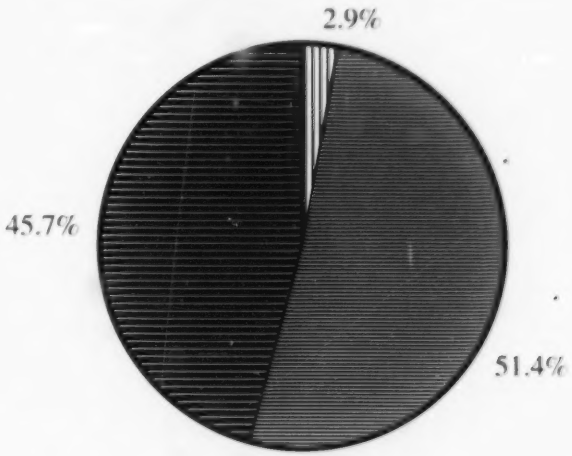
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 51 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 16



WOMEN: TOTAL 35



KEY

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Community, Social, Personal Services

PHYSICAL EDUCATION / PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM
No. surveyed	176	90	86
No. respondents	172	87	85
F/T Study in NZ	52	40	12
F/T Work in NZ	73	21	52
Still looking for employment	34	20	14
Unavailable for NZ Employment	1	1	–
Going Overseas	12	5	7

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES:	23
MEAN SALARY:	$18,258

JOB TITLES

Personal Fitness Consultant
Sports Co-ordinator
Gym Instructor
Physical Education Teacher
Lecturer / Tutor
Research Assistant
Recreation Officer
Tourist Guide
Parks/Reserve Worker
Market Researcher (Tourism)

EMPLOYERS

Fitness Centres
YMCA / YWCA
Community Recreation Centres
High Schools
Polytechnics
Universities
Colleges of Education
Tourism Companies
Regional Authorities
Outdoor Education Centres

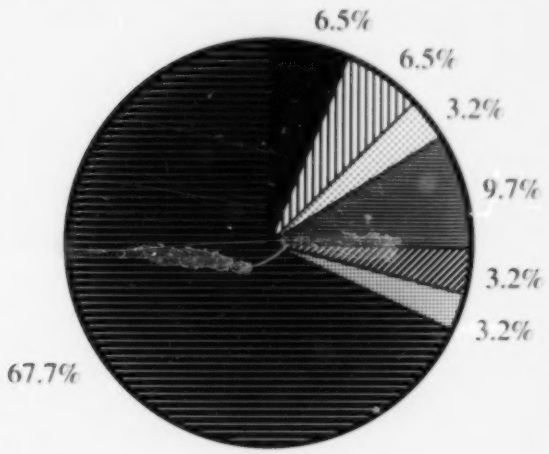
OF THE 95 GRADUATES specialising in Physical Education this year, numbers were equally distributed four ways: one quarter found New Zealand employment, while similar numbers entered Secondary Teacher training, enrolled for further full-time university studies, or were still seeking employment.

This year's Parks,Recreation and Tourism graduating group went into a variety of occupations related to travel, tourism and recreation. Increasingly it is necessary for people in these areas of activity to forge new opportunities through small businesses. The range of entrepreneurial activites relating to the travel and tourism industry is gradually increasing.

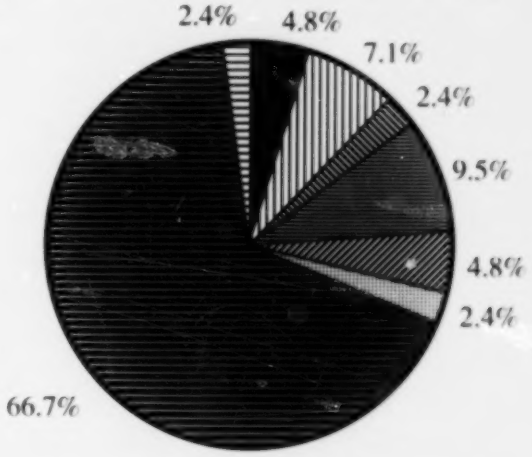
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 73 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 31



WOMEN: TOTAL 42



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Water
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social, Personal Services
- Other

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	CHEMISTRY	EARTH SCIENCES	GEOLOGY	PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	PHYSICS	OTHER
No. surveyed	480	189	55	98	27	108	3
No. respondents	474	185	55	98	27	106	3
F/T Study in NZ	282	130	29	48	7	68	–
F/T Work in NZ	85	36	8	15	13	13	–
Still looking for employment	43	6	9	13	1	13	1
Unavailable for NZ employment	5	1	1	1	1	1	–
Going overseas	59	12	8	21	5	11	2

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 22

MEAN SALARY: $23,517

JOB TITLES

- Technical Officer
- Survey Worker
- Research Assistant
- Fingerprint Technician
- Tutor
- Conservation Worker
- Trainee Meteorologist
- Systems Programmer
- Planning Officer
- Environmental Analyst
- Assistant Resource Manager

EMPLOYERS

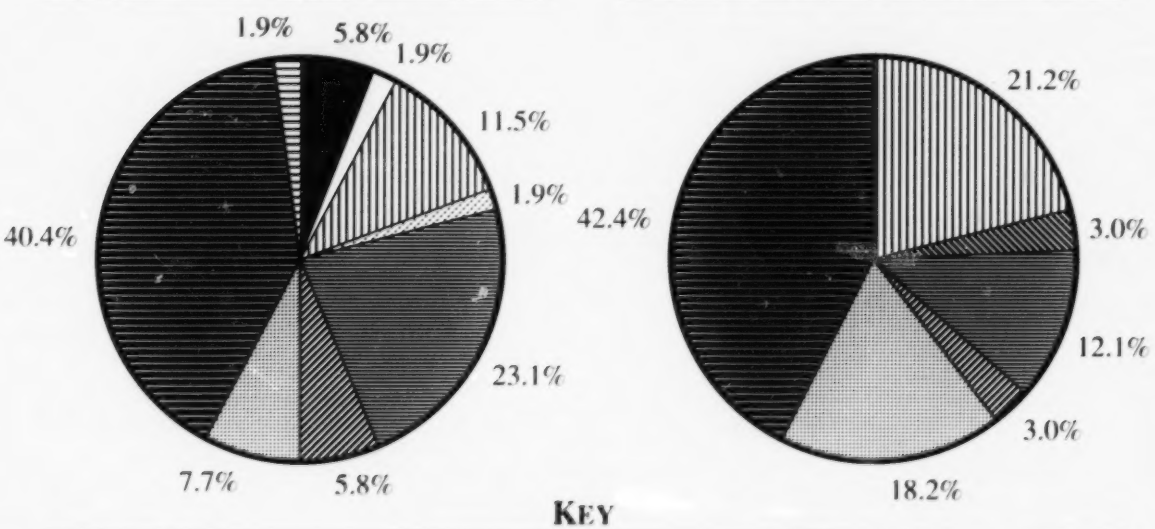
- Oil Companies
- Electrical Engineering Companies
- Government
- Universities
- Environmental Engineers
- Area Health Boards
- Crown Research Institutes
- Regional Councils/Local Government
- Market Research Firms

AS EXPECTED, increasing numbers of science graduates continuing further post-gradute studies illustrate the necessity for higher qualifications in pursuing a career in a specialised science field. Of those graduates entering the workforce over 40 per cent of both men and women entered work in the Community, Social and Personal Services area. There was a four per cent decrease in graduates still looking for employment; down to nine per cent from 13 per cent last year.

Graduates in Earth Sciences doubled in number indicating the popularity of this multi-disciplinary approach. Opportunities for these graduates were in government, law firms, environmental consultancies, research institutes and Regional Councils.

EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 85 respondents)



SOCIAL SCIENCES

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	ANTHROPOLOGY	GEOGRAPHY	NURSING STUDIES	PSYCHOLOGY	SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL WORK	SOCIOLOGY	WOMEN'S STUDIES	WORLD RELIGIONS
No. surveyed	1217	122	296	19	603	4	146	13	14
No. respondents	1198	120	287	19	597	4	144	13	14
F/T Study in NZ	533	45	150	1	270	2	54	4	7
F/T Work in NZ	297	34	56	12	140	–	46	5	4
Still looking for employment	186	18	35	–	99	1	30	2	1
Unavailable for NZ employment	27	3	–	2	17	–	4	1	–
Going overseas	155	20	46	4	71	1	10	1	2

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 26

MEAN SALARY: $23,344

JOB TITLES

- Teacher
- Educational Support Person
- Clerical Worker
- Trainee Social Worker/ Counsellor
- Administrator
- Sales Representative
- Trainee Manager
- Market Researcher
- Nurse
- Reporter
- Information Officer

EMPLOYERS

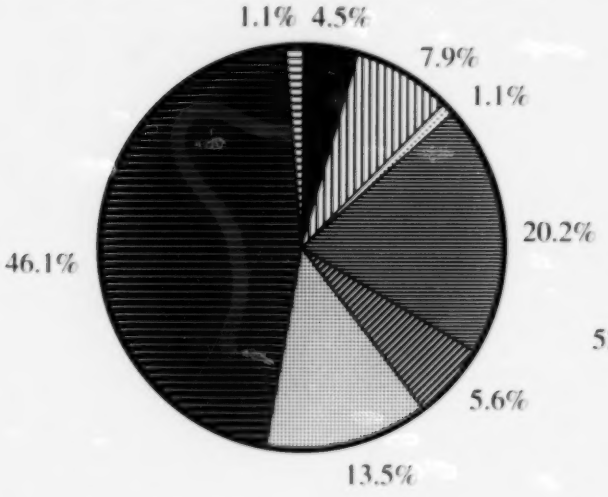
- Schools
- Area Health Boards
- Libraries/Museums
- Government Departments
- Social Services
- Private Companies
- Tertiary Institutions
- City Councils
- Media
- Retailers

THERE WAS an increase of 1.9 per cent (above the 1992 figure) in those graduates entering full-time employment this year. There was a decrease of 2.6 per cent in those still seeking employment while the proportion of those continuing with further full-time study (44 per cent) and those going overseas (12.9 per cent) remain similar to those in 1992. The mean salary decreased this year by $3,124; the mean age was unchanged ie. 26 years.

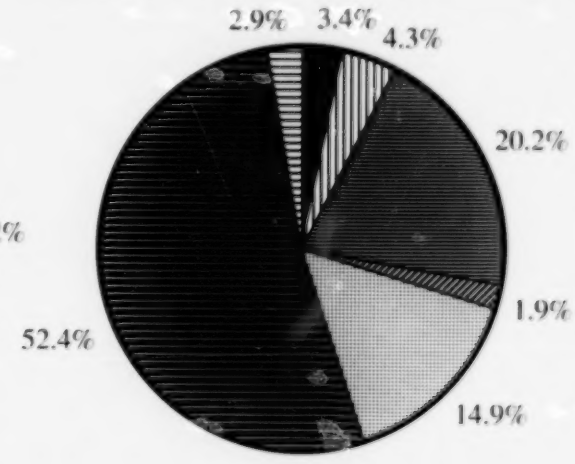
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 297 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 89



WOMEN: TOTAL 208



KEY

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transport and Communication
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social, Personal Services
- Other

TECHNOLOGY

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOPROCESS ENGINEERING	CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY	COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY	CONSUMER TECHNOLOGY	FOOD TECHNOLOGY	PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY
No. surveyed	79	12	12	6	9	18	22
No. respondents	78	12	12	6	9	18	21
F/T Study in NZ	10	5	–	1	–	2	2
F/T Work in NZ	55	5	10	4	6	13	17
Still looking for employment	6	1	–	–	2	1	2
Unavailable for NZ employment	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Going overseas	6	1	2	1	1	1	–

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES: 23

MEAN SALARY: $29,832

JOB TITLES

- Engineer/Technologist
- Industrial/General Manager
- Statistician/ Mathematician
- Systems Analyst
- Textile Scientist/ Technician
- Quality Controller
- Laboratory Technician
- Researcher
- Production Engineer

EMPLOYERS

- Textile Manufacturers
- Producer Boards
- Local Government
- Dairy/Meat Companies
- Manufacturers
- Food/Drink Companies/ Processors
- Research Institutions

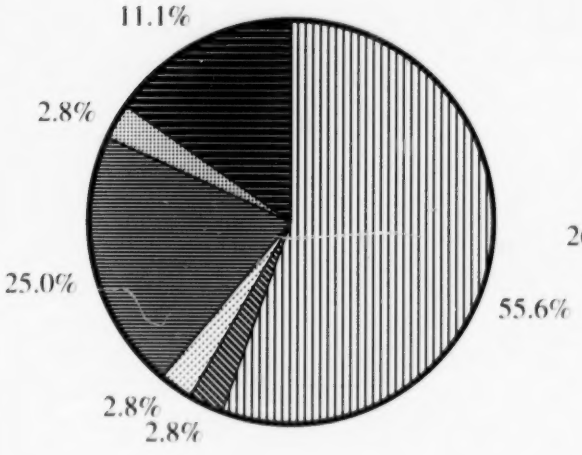
ALTHOUGH GRADUATE NUMBERS fell markedly in some areas the overall number entering employment remained high and employment rates well above the national average were maintained.

Manufacturing industries continued as the major employers, but the diversity of sectors open to these graduates and the applied nature of technology courses means that graduates are well placed to find employment at a level which is commensurate with their studies, and to take advantage of any upturn in the economy.

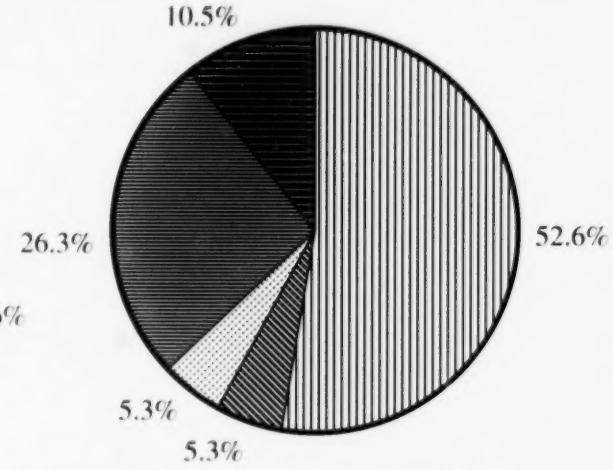
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 55 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 36



WOMEN: TOTAL 19



KEY

- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Water
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Business and Financial Services
- Community, Social, Personal Services

THEOLOGY AND DIVINITY

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL
No. surveyed	41
No. respondents	40
F/T Study in NZ	9
F/T Work in NZ	20
Still looking for employment	6
Unavailable for NZ employment	4
Going Overseas	1

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES:	35
MEAN SALARY:	$23,900

JOB TITLES

Parish Minister
Student for Priesthood
Hospital Chaplain
Anglican Ordinand
Deacon/Curate
Religious Education Adviser
Lecturer/Writer

EMPLOYERS

The Anglican Church
The Presbyterian Church
The Roman Catholic Church
Self-employment

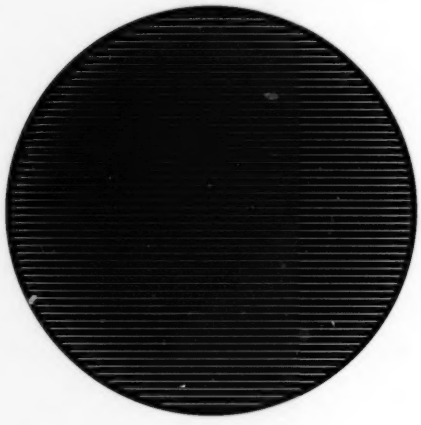
JOB PROSPECTS have improved for graduates of Theology and Divinity in the past year. Half of the 40 current respondents to the survey had found employment, compared with only one third a year earlier. Most were involved with pastoral duties in a range of religious denominations. Fewer than last year were still seeking employment, while a similar proportion to a year ago – some 25 per cent – had enrolled for further full-time study.

EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 20 respondents)

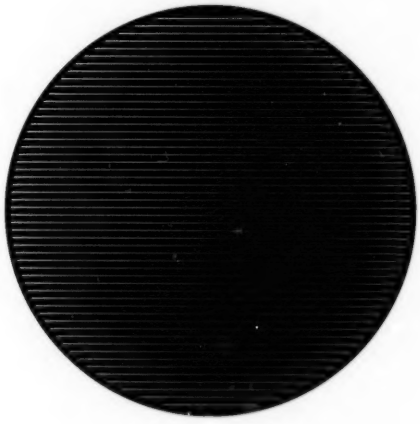
MEN: TOTAL 12

100%



WOMEN: TOTAL 8

100%



KEY

Community, Social, Personal Services

VETERINARY SCIENCE

DESTINATION OF NZ RESPONDENTS	TOTAL
No. surveyed	68
No. respondents	67
F/T Work in NZ	59
Still looking for employment	4
Unavailable for NZ employment	2
Going overseas	2

MEAN AGE OF GRADUATES:	24
MEAN SALARY:	$33,026

JOB TITLES

Veterinarian
Meat Inspector

EMPLOYERS

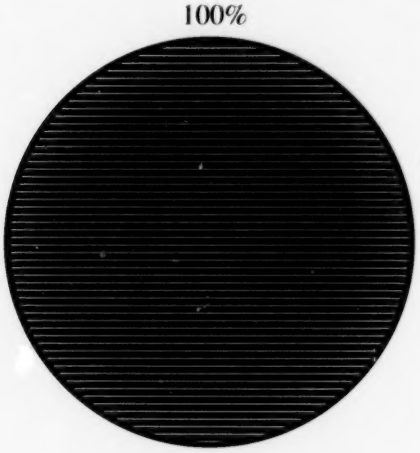
Club/Private Veterinary Practices
MAF Quality Management

AT A TIME when graduate numbers increased significantly the upturn in employment noted last year continued. Record levels of employment in both number and percentage terms were attained, with 86 per cent of the additional graduates entering the workforce being employed by veterinary practices.

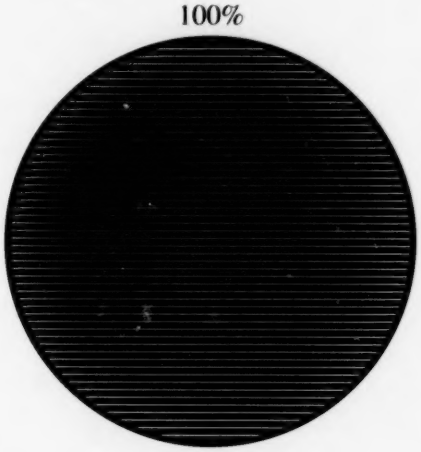
EMPLOYMENT DESTINATION BY SEX

(for 59 respondents)

MEN: TOTAL 31



WOMEN: TOTAL 28



KEY

Community, Social, Personal Services